APPENDIX B - SCOPING MEETING

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Name	Affiliation	Address	Phone Number and E-mail
Bob Anderson	United Winegrowers	P.O. Box 382 Santa Rosa, CA 95402	b.anderson@comcast.net
Roland Sanford	Mendocino County Water Agency	890 N. Bush Street Ukiah, CA 95482	(707) 463-4014 sanfordr@co.mendocino.ca.us
Bill Price	Stryker Sonoma Winery	5110 Highway 128 Geyserville, CA 95441	Bill@strykersonoma.com
Steve Smit	CSA	8000 Highway 128 Healdsburg, CA 95448	
Bob Ponzo		11765 Old Redwood Highway Healdsburg, CA 95448	
Justin Miller	Grower	P.O. Box 444 Geyserville, CA 95441	
Wes Caldwell	Grower	5301 Highway 128 Healdsburg, CA 95448	(707) 433-1412

Name	Affiliation	Address	Phone Number and E-mail
Bernie Scarinzi	Self	P.O. Box 356 Healdsburg, CA 95448	
The gentleman who signed in at this line realized wrong meeting and asked to be removed from	The gentleman who signed in at this line realized he was at the wrong meeting and asked to be removed from the list.		
Alfred. de Lorimier	Self	2350 Geysers Road Geyserville, CA 95441	
Eric Smith	Landowner	881 Dry Creek Road Healdsburg, CA 95448	pugsleap@comcast.net
Tom Todd		22500 River Road Geyserville, CA 95441	(707) 849-5028
Marie and Jack Rist	Self	P.O. Box 1003 Healdsburg, CA 95448	
Bill and Linda Esselstein	Self	10300 Highway 128 Healdsburg, CA 95448	(707) 473-0665

Name	Affiliation	Address	Phone Number and E-mail
Larry Cadd		3650 Highway 128 Geyserville, CA 95441	(707) 857-3232 cadd@ybbn.com
Pete Lescure	Lescure Engineers	4635 Old Redwood Highway Santa Rosa, CA 95403	(707) 575-3427 plescure@lescu-engineers.com
Sean Swift	The Bishop's Ranch	5297 Westside Road Healdsburg, CA 95448	(707) 433-2440 ext. 110 sswift@sonic.net
Reta Munselle	Wasson Vineyards Munselle Vineyards	3660 Highway 128 Geyserville, CA 95441	(707) 857-3660 Reta@vbbn.com
Bret Munselle	Wasson Vineyards Munselle Vineyards	3674 Highway 128 Geyserville, CA 95441	(707) 857-4234
Ron Dick	Belle Terre Ranch	8239 Highway 128 Healdsburg, CA 95448	
Dwight Monson	Monson Vineyards	3400 Geyser Road Geyserville, CA 95441	(707) 857-3508 dl7monson@aol.com

Name	Affiliation	Address	Phone Number and E-mail
Pete Jelton		28588 River Road Cloverdale, CA 95425	(707) 894-3790 peter@compoweb.com
Margaret Marihico		25 Richardson Road Hove BN35RB, U.K.	
Nancy Citro	Westside Community Association	4160 Westside Road Healdsburg, CA 95448	(707) 433-2928 citro@sonic.net
George Clough		P.O. Box 2201 Healdsburg, CA 95448	(707) 433-6964
Allan F. Nelson		3550 Wine Creek Road Healdsburg, CA 95448	(707) 433-5324
Richard Rued		3863 Dry Creek Road Healdsburg, CA 95448	(707) 433-1564
Mark Bailey	Jordan Winery	P.O. Box 878 Healdsburg, CA 95448	(707) 431-5248

Name	Affiliation	Address	Phone Number and E-mail
Charles J. Abbe	Abbe Ranch	2445 Westside Road Healdsburg, CA 95448	(707) 696-2240 jay.abbe@L-3com.com
Ralph Bright	Rancher	11950 Old Redwood Highway Healdsburg, CA 95448	(707) 431-1451
Harry Black	Rancho Miguel	4849 Highway 128 Geyserville, CA 95441	(707) 431-8080
Dennis Murphy	Murphy/Goode	4950 West Soda Rock Lane Healdsburg, CA 95448	(707) 433-6371
Jennifer Becnel Hamelburg	Becnel Family Vineyards	P.O. Box 1094 Healdsburg, CA 95448	(707) 431-7686
Don and Judy Mills	Rancher Wine Storage	18850 Hassett Lane Geyserville, CA 95441	(707) 433-7818
Dorothy Olson Hashaw	Olson Family Vineyards	1103 West Dry Creek Road Healdsburg, CA 95448	(707) 433-3256

<u>.</u>					
Phone Number and E-mail	(707) 433-1043 swifties@ev1.net	(707) 433-5718		:	
Address	5297 Westside Road Healdsburg, CA 95448	12106 Old Redwood Highway Healdsburg, CA 95448			
Affiliation					
Name	Caroline Draper Swift	Thomas Neville			

Scoping Meeting Transcript

Presentation

Public Comments

Ralph Bright Charles Abbe

Sean Swift

Tom Neville

Pete Lescure

Allan Nelson

Dennis Murphy

Richard Rued

Carolyn Draper Swift

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	North Sonoma County Agricultural F	leuse Project		
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•	Conducted by		•	
8	Sonoma County Water Agenc	y Staff:		
9	DAVID CUNEO			
10	KEVIN BOOKER			
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12	Thursday, February 16	, 2006		
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2	APPEARANC	E S	•	
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4	SONOMA COUNTY WATER AGENCY STAFF:	DAVID CUNEO		
		KEVIN BOOKER		
5 6		BILL KEENE	•	
. 7	PUBLIC COMMENTS GIVEN BY:	RALPH BRIGHT		
		CHARLES ABBE		
8		SEAN SWIFT	•	
. 9		TOM NEVILLE PETE LESCURE		
-	•	ALLAN NELSON		
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MR. CUNEO: Welcome to the Scoping Meeting for the North Sonoma County Agricultural Reuse Project. We're going to start tonight with a brief introduction, and then move on to a brief Project description and a quick summary of the environmental process, and then move on to taking public comments. My name is Dave Cuneo. I'm with the Sonoma County Water Agency, and I work in the Water Agency's Environmental Compliance Section, and I'm overseeing the contract, the consultant contract, for doing the Environmental Analysis for the North Sonoma County Project. With me tonight is Kevin Booker from our Engineering staff. The Sonoma County Water Agency is the local sponsor, the local public agency sponsor for the North Sonoma County Agricultural Reuse Project, and we also have the Bureau of Reclamation listed on there, and they are the federal sponsor for this Project. They are providing funding for the Feasibility Study for this Project. And with that I'd like to turn it over to Kevin to give a brief engineering discussion.

MR. BOOKER: Much of my presentation is actually in this back sheet which is on that back table, so if you don't understand or if you miss something, grab that sheet. Also I have business cards back there. Down the road, if you have a question, you're welcome to

call me and we can talk about the Project, at least the engineering portion of the Project. So what I'm going to talk about today is the background, basically, of how the Project came into existence, and then I'll talk about some of the objectives and benefits of the Project. I'll list the stakeholders and sort of do a quick summary about the Feasibility Study, and then I'll turn it back over to Dave. So for the regulatory concerns, back before 1997, federal and state agencies have expressed concern about potential impacts to fishery resources and habitats in the Russian River and its tributaries, so as a result of that the agency held a Recycled Water Workshop in 1997, and at this workshop the agency worked with environmental groups, agricultural, and local public agencies to evaluate the feasibility of a recycled water distribution system in Sonoma County. Out of that workshop, Alexander, Russian River, and Dry Creek Valleys were identified as potential recipients of recycled water for agricultural uses. Since then, the agency has been working with other public agencies, the City of Santa Rosa, the Town of

Windsor, and other interested parties such as the
Coalition for Sustainable Agricultural, which is back
there, to develop this North Sonoma County Agricultural
Reuse Project. So some of the objectives -- as I said

before, there's more on this sheet, it's at that back 1 2 table -- but a few of the objectives are to maintain 3 stream flows in the Russian River and its tributaries, to offset agricultural surface and groundwater diversions, to provide a reliable water supply for 6 agricultural interests, and to maximize the use of 7 recycled water. Now, some of the benefits are to 8 improve the runoff conditions in the Russian River 9 watershed, to protect and enhance natural resources so 10 that that may benefit the recovery effort for existing 11 fish species, and also to provide flexibility for 12 existing and future regulatory requirements. Right here 13 are the current Project stakeholders are the Water 14 Agency, the Airport/Larkfield Sanitation Zone, the City 15 of Santa Rosa, the Town of Windsor, and the Coalition 16 for Sustainable Agricultural, and other potential participants include the City of Healdsburg, the City of 17 18 Cloverdale, Geyserville Sanitation Zone, and any other 19 agricultural -- well, it says agricultural water users, 20 but anybody else in the public that wants to be a part 21 of our group and attend some of our meetings, you're 22 welcome to come. As Dave mentioned before, the Water 23 Agency has received funding to help prepare this 24 Feasibility Study, not quite -- probably like a 25 45 percent match from the Bureau of Reclamation, so

0006 1 they're our federal sponsor, and under the Title XVI 2 program under the Bureau of Reclamation, the Feasibility 3 Study has three components: An Engineering Analysis; a 4 Financial Analysis; and a Environmental Analysis. So 5 right now we'll look at the benefits and costs of 6 supplying recycled water to the three different valleys, 7 and that Analysis hasn't started yet. That's anticipated to begin mid this year. The Engineering Analysis, we've completed a Feasibilty Study, the engineering portion, and as a part of that study, we 10 11 analyzed over 40 reservoir sites. We identified 12 pipeline routes and pipelines sizes. We also identified 13 over 20,000 acres of potential land that could use recycled water, and we also evaluated the availability 14 15 of recycled water from right now the three primary 16 participants, which is the Airport/Larkfield/Wikiup 17 Sanitation Zone, the City of Santa Rosa, and the Town of Windsor. So as I said before, the Engineering 18 Feasibility Study has been completed. It's been 19 20 submitted to the Bureau of Reclamation for comments, and 21 that's where that's at right now. Somebody earlier had 22 asked, well, when are you going to release it? Well, 23 until the Environment Analysis is done, the engineering 24 report won't be released. Through the Environmental 25 Analysis environmental impacts could come up, or one of

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the alternatives could be identified where we'd have to revise that report, and so that actually concludes my portion of the study. Again, I just want to reiterate that much of what I've talked about is on that table back there, and I also have business cards back there if down the road you want to call me, and I'll turn it back to Dave.

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MR. CUNEO: Okay. I'm going to give a brief discussion of the Environmental Documentation Process. We're having prepared what's referred to as a joint NEPA and CEOA document, and NEPA stands for the National Environmental Policy Act and it's federal law, and CEQA stands for the California Environmental Ouality Act, which is a state law. And the purpose of these two laws is to inform decision makers in the public of potential environmental impacts of projects, to identity alternatives or ways to reduce potential environmental impacts, and to provide the public input into the decision-making process, and why are we using, or why do we have to comply with both the state and federal laws? Any time a local or state agency determines to do an action or provide funding for a project, they have to comply with the state California Environmental Quality Act. Our agency, the Sonoma County Water Agency, is a local public agency and our proposal to do the North

Sonoma County Agricultural Reuse Project triggers the need to do CEQA review. Similarly, under the federal NEPA law, the federal agencies have the same requirement where any time a federal agency decides to approve a project or provide funding for a project, they have to comply with NEPA. So for this Project, the Bureau of Reclamation is providing funding for the Feasibility Study. That triggers the requirement for NEPA review for the Bureau. For this particular Project, we've determined that we will be preparing what's referred to as an Environmental Impact Statement under NEPA, or EIS, and an Environmental Impact Report under CEQA, or an EIR. These will be one document but prepared in a manner that meets the requirements of both the state and federal laws. Where we're at right now in the process is we've just issued a Notice of Intent, or NOI, which is the term under the NEPA law, and a Notice of Preparation, or NOP, which is the requirement to meet the -- or the term under CEQA. Those notices are what just went out that said we are embarking on this Environmental Review Process and that we're preparing these environmental documents.

 $\label{eq:could_in_could} \mbox{UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Could I ask who those} \\ \mbox{went to:}$

MR. CUNEO: The NOP went to everyone on our

Project mailing list, which is -- I can't remember the exact number, but there was 2,000 people in the area, and went to state agencies, it's filed at the County Clerk's office, and it goes to the state clearinghouse, and they disseminate it to different state agencies,

The Notice of Intent is the document that the Bureau -- it's a part of their NEPA process -- has 8 published in a publication called the Federal Register, and that got published there. It's not as widely 9 distributed as the NOP is, but they essentially have the 10 11 same documentation, and the NOI in the Federal Register 12 is what the NEPA requirement is. That's where it's 13 published. 14 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So the NOP, does it go 15 to everybody that has an address within the Project 16 area, or just the people that own their own homes? MR. CUNEO: We mailed it out to -- Kevin, you 17 18 can correct me if I'm wrong, but --19 MR. BOOKER: We mailed it out to all --20 MR. CUNEO: -- the property owners within the 21 study boundary. 22 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So anybody that pays 23 taxes within the boundary got one? 24 MR. BOOKER: Right. 25 MR. CUNEO: And that's the boundary that's 0010 1 shown on the map back there. Is that the same boundary, 2 or --3 MR. BOOKER: Essentially. Probably. It's 4 bigger than that. It includes those areas but even the 5 pieces that are in the middle that are not highlighted. 6 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So it had nothing to do 7 with whether property owners were either close or not В close to possible reservoir sites, pumping stations, but 9 rather all property owners in that mapped area? 10 MR. CUNEO: Well, because part of the Project 11 is providing water to, for users in the area, it sort of 12 encompassed the whole area, not just the physical 13 facilities of pipelines or the pump stations. 14 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So all property owners? 15 MR. CUNEO: Yeah. But as happens with every 16 project, there is a possibility that someone didn't get 17 a notice out there. Mailing lists aren't perfect, and 18 certainly this is still early in our review process, so 19 if you didn't get a mailing from this, make sure you get on our mailing list so that later steps in this process 20 21 that you will be getting notice. So then, once the 22 draft Environmental Report comes out, people again have 23 an opportunity to review that document, and that's going 24 to be the detailed analysis of what the environmental 25 impacts of the proposed Project would be, and people 0011 1 would have the opportunity to comment on that and send 2 in their comments to us. Again, we'll have a public 3 hearing during that process, and that will be before our Board of Directors, and then once all those comments 4 5 come in during the review period for that document, we'll have to respond to all the comments that come in 7 and prepare a final Environment Impact Report and a 8 final EIS, also. And once that final has been prepared, 9 we'll take that to our Board for certification, and

certification is a term under CEQA where our Boards make

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a determination that the document was prepared in accordance with the requirements of CEQA. Under the federal NEPA side of it, the Bureau will go through a similar process. They refer to that as making a Record of Decision, and again, right now we're at the NOI/NOP point in the process, and the purpose of that document right now is to inform other agencies and the public of the upcoming document, and if you request comments from people, to submit comments regarding the scope of the analysis they'd like to see, and any alternatives to the Project. They'd also like to see us include the comment period for this NOI/NOP that just went out. It began January 26, 2006, and goes through March 15, 2006. During that comment period, we're also holding one Scoping meeting, which is tonight's meeting right here,

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the purpose of that is to obtain comments on the scope of the Project and range of the environmental impacts to be included in the Environmental Analysis. The things we're looking for from people as far as comments include, but certainly are not limited to, are about asking key questions to be addressed in the EIS/EIR, preferences on alternatives, additional alternatives for the agency to consider, and concerns regarding environmental impacts of the Project. Public comments can be submitted to me. The notice -- the contact information that is on the wall here is also in the Notice of Preparation that everyone should have, and if you don't, there are extra copies here, I think at the back table there that everyone should get. Comments can be mailed in to me, or they can be faxed in, or if you have access to the Internet, we have an agency website where comments can be filled in online, and we're also providing this forum here for people who want to provide oral comments to stand up today and make those comments. This forum isn't set up for -- at this point -- for question/answer period, but if people want to have comments that you want to make, we'll take it back then, and then include or consider for our analysis. And I think with that, I think we'll head into the comment period. Actually, he had his hand up first, back there.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Just quickly, I want to interject that we have the comment cards as well.

MR. CUNEO: Okay. Did everyone hear that as well? We have comments cards here that people can fill out and submit comments here in writing today, but again, comments can be submitted all the way through March 15. If we're moving into the comment phase, then can I have everyone who wants to make a comment state their name for the record, and then if any affiliation you're with if you have that, and then just say your comments and we'll get those recorded here. We have a court reporter here that's going to take down everyone's comments so we get exactly in your words what you want to have submitted.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: My name is Ralph

Bright. In this document that was mailed to us, Agricultural Reuse Project, many times in the context of this you use the term "proposed" Project area. How can you have a Environmental Impact Report that needs to be finite if you're only talking about "proposed" area, and number two, I think is incumbent upon whoever is -- I assume this is Sonoma County Water Agency. Every property owner in this proposed area is listed as a taxpayer, property tax payer, with the County of Sonoma, and there shouldn't be any quessing as to whether or not 0014

we're going to get these reports.

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MR. CUNEO: I think both those comments address the process of what we go through, and I think that is something I can answer up here tonight. As far as referring to something as "proposed," I think that anything that we have in here is proposed and potential until our Board, who is our ultimate decision-maker for us, actually selects a project and then it becomes a project. Up until that time, it's just something we're proposing. It's not definite. It's something that can change during the Environmental Review Process, or during the Engineering Feasibility Study, or even during the Economic Analysis for the Project. So I think that's why we refer to everything as "proposed." It's not something that's -- nothing's a given at this point. I don't know if that answers your question.

RALPH BRIGHT: How could you write an Impact Report if you don't have a finite proposal, a finite plan?

MR. CUNEO: Well, we have proposed locations for things. We can go out and look at those, but as far as it being a definite, this is a definite route we're going, that decision hasn't been made. So we can go out and look at certain routes or swaths of routes, say, look at a corridor along this route or something like

that, and it's possible to go out and look at it. Whether or not that is what actually what gets selected or not, that's up in the air still, and then as far as the second part of your question with the property tax rolls, that is correct. We have access to property tax rolls, and I think where some of confusion may come in is where the boundaries are drawn for where we select to look for pulling that mailing list from, and it could be someone we think a boundary for the Project is on one roadway, and there may be someone who lives somewhere else but they want to be included in the Project, they may get left out of it because we put a boundary of where we're going to pull our property, or the mailing list boundary. We set up an arbitrary boundary that didn't catch everyone. So it's something that happens. You can't get everyone all the time. We try our best, though.

RALPH BRIGHT: You've constructed maps over here of the area, and that would seem incumbent upon you to notify all those property owners in that area.

MR. CUNEO: And I'd have to go back and --MR. BOOKER: That was done. That was done. MR. CUNEO: To our knowledge that was done, but what I'm saying is there could be somebody in there that got missed by some error. I don't know if that has 0016

happened or not, I'm just saying that that's a possibility.

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UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: My name is Charles Abbe, Abbe Ranch. I would like to follow up on the comment this gentleman made. I, too, am struggling with the idea of how one writes an EIR and does Economic Analysis and the Environmental Analysis until one -- one has to examine some very specific proposals. One might get a very different answer as to both economics as well as the Environmental Impact if a 1,000 acre foot reservoir is here, versus here, versus here, versus over at the City of Healdsburg. They're all so varied locations (inaudible), but it seems to me to write -- to move it from generalities to specific economic impacts, one has to really pick scenarios, specific scenarios, perhaps alternative ones as you suggest, but I would encourage you to -- I don't see how you do it without picking very specific locations to analyze from an engineering point of view, from an economic point of view, and so forth. So I echo this gentleman's comment. MR. CUNEO: Yes?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: My name is Sean Swift. I'm from The Bishop's Ranch as well as being a resident of the Project area, and the dilemma for me is that the Project area's huge and there are no specifics now, but

you started what's essentially the legal part of the Project by having a Scoping meeting. You're not giving us any specifics that we can respond to, but the clock is ticking, and at some point you're going say that, you know, if you get to the EIR and they certify the EIR, then we can't bring up new things because the process has gone along that far, but if we haven't got specifics until that point, then you've sort of shown that we've had this big long time to look at it, but actually the time we've to had look at it is very small and very compact, it might be during Christmas or something like that. So for you the process is working according to the law, but from what I'm seeing the process is inadequate for me to actually understand what the impacts of the Project are because it's not specific. You're looking at an immense area where the soils are so different from one spot to another that, you know, we just don't really, you know, if you're talking about a reservoir or a pipeline, that we just can't really respond at this point and yet, yet we're sort of expected to under CEQA, and then a specific question: Is this a Project level EIR or a program level EIR? MR. CUNEO: It's going to be Project level. SEAN SWIFT: Project level. So at some point

you're going to say, you're going to say -- at what

point are you going to say the reservoir is going to be exactly here, and the pipeline's going to be exactly there, that we're asking you to comment on. At what point that is going to happen?

MR. CUNEO: At that point is going to be when we come out with the draft Environment Impact Report, Environmental Impact Statement.

SEAN SWIFT: And how long from that point until it's certified? How long is that period?

MR. CUNEO: It's not a set time period. It's really dependent on what the range of comments are that come in and what we need to address in response to those comments that come in.

SEAN SWIFT: My other comment is if you could release that engineering portion of the Feasibility Study as soon as possible so that the public could start to assimilate that information, that would be very helpful.

MR. CUNEO: Okay. In the back there.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: My name is Tom Neville.

I live south of US 1 on Redwood Highway, and I bring in some food for thought here. First, I want to give a little history of pipeline and what's happened. It was supposed to go on Chalk Hill Road first. People up there bitched and bitched. Now on account of that, it

has to go under the Russian River two different places in case of a big flood or (inaudible) or backup, or if that ever breaks, both these places are upwater from where, Wohler Bridge, where Santa Rosa gets its drinking water. If something would happen now, it would really pollute their drinking water. Another question that I would like to bring up here is why is Dry Creek south of Healdsburg when they could get water out of the dam? When they're near to the dam, why would they have to have this? Now in case there was a backup and pollution, as has happened in the past and they plugged it, it would -- the water in that area would go on the ground where they'd do the irrigation and flow right back into the Russian River again and then pollute the water supply in Santa Rosa. So that's why I'm saying why those two places? Why can't we get water from the dam, good, clean water?

MR. CUNEO: Kevin, do you want to -- that speaks to one of the purposes of the Project.

MR. BOOKER: The reason you can't take water out of the dam is because of water rights and appropriation, and -- what is it -- Lake Sonoma, some of that water is reserved for fishery, and so because of that you can't take water out of the dam. Another reason -- well, but anyway.

MR. CUNEO: Well, I was going say that -MR. BOOKER: To take water -- there's only so
much water. There's only so much, and through law only
so much can be taken out of the river, right? And so as

a result of that, with all the farms, the vineyards, or whatever, along the -- let's just say the Dry Creek, right -- most of that has already been appropriated, so the water in the dam has other -- well, there's other uses for that water, and that's not up to us to say.

TOM NEVILLE: I'm also worried about what goes through the Russian River twice through the pipeline and so, now if it floods up there where it was originally put, the water would diversify until there was a break in the pipeline, and it would flood the different vineyards, and by the time it hits the Russian River, it would be pretty well diversified. It wouldn't have pollution built up into it. But now it's in the river twice and above where people could get water supplies for Santa Rosa, you know, it's kind of dangerous, but, well, I kind of hate to think of the water that they use for irrigation near the Russian River because if something did go wrong, if there was a backup of pollution, it would just go right back into the Russian River again, and these things you're proposing, is there anything to guarantee that that would be pure water?

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MR. CUNEO: I don't think that's anything we can address tonight. I think that's something that we can include in the comments submitted, but it's not something we have the information here that we can address tonight. I think he had his hand up next.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: My name is Pete Lescure. I'm a principal with Lescure Engineers. As far as comments, the City of Santa Rosa tried this a number of years ago, to put reservoirs out there and get the agriculturists to use the water, and it fell apart as I understand basically because of the type of arrangements they wanted to enter into with the users, payment and et cetera, and I hope that you're looking at that as a historical lesson to learn from and how perhaps to do it differently as part of the way you're setting up the program for the users, and I understand they had problems trying to site the big reservoirs that was economically viable, too, but anyway, the point is I hope you look back on the history and learn a little bit from their lessons and do it differently so we don't end up in the same boat.

MR. CUNEO: I like to think we learn.

PETE LESCURE: So the question would be have you specifically looked back at the City of Santa Rosa's efforts and interviewed Miles Ferris and other folks

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like that to see where they felt their program fell apart? It was an effort similar to this.

RALPH BRIGHT: The South County dairy industry wouldn't let the reservoirs in there.

PETE LESCURE: Essentially, yes.

RALPH BRIGHT: Two Rock, or his brother, wanted to put a lot of -- and they couldn't make it, and I really feel that Santa Rosa is not being totally honest in what you're saying here. My personal opinion

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      is that you're looking for someplace to put water so
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      Santa Rosa can continue to grow. It's not a benevolence
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      on the part of Santa Rosa.
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                MR. CUNEO: I don't think that's anything -- I
14
      can't speak to what Santa Rosa's --
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                RALPH BRIGHT: Well, what is the reason for
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      the Project?
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                MR. CUNEO: Our reason, as Kevin said, is to
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      offset the use of water that's in rivers and groundwater
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      by providing an alternative source of water for those
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      existing water users that are out there.
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                RALPH BRIGHT: So you're saying that all the
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      water that is coming through this pipeline at this very
23
      moment is going to be bled off into these reservoirs and
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      not go to the Geysers?
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                MR. CUNEO: I don't think that's part of the
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      Project. My understanding -- I mean, I can't speak to
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      what the City's contracts are, but my understanding is
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      that they have contracts with sending water to the
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      Geysers, but they have excess water out there that would
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      be available for agricultural (inaudible).
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                RALPH BRIGHT: You say "excess water." Is it
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      before the area continues to expand to the south of us
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      or after?
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                MR. CUNEO: I don't know. I can't speak to
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      the specifics of that, but if that's something that you
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      want us to include sort of as more of an explanation.
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                RALPH BRIGHT: I'm skeptical enough to believe
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      it's not being honest with us. Not you, the Project.
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                UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Allan Nelson. From the
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      Agency's point of view, as far as this water goes, is it
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      going to be voluntary, or once they construct this
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      pipeline, which is supposed to be quite dollar
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      intensive, it's going to be voluntary or every guy along
19
      the line has got to take it? What's their stance?
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                MR. CUNEO: As far as I know, it is a
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      voluntary process.
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                ALLAN NELSON: You'll give your John Henry on
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      to that, right?
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                MR. CUNEO: I'm not sure if mine would do you
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      any good, though.
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                UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:
                                       What is the projected
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      cost of this shooting match, roughly?
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                MR. BOOKER: If you look back here on the
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      table, there's an Executive Summary that has estimated
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      costs.
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                UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Tell us the number,
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      roughly.
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                UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:
                                      More or less.
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                UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:
                                       What is it?
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                UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:
                                       Ballpark.
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                UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:
                                       Per acre foot.
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                UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:
                                       Can you get it and show
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      it to us, please?
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                MR. BOOKER: This is actually -- we're not
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really here to answer questions. If you have a question, you know, just say it as a comment, and we will be happy to answer it in the EIR, but I will answer it. The estimated Project cost is 375 million.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And the water is supposed to be super clean, right?

MR. BOOKER: The water is tertiary -UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Just out of curiosity,
if it's that clean, why can't we just put it right back
in the Russian River and let it go right on out to the
ocean instead of bringing it up here? Now, I know there

is a lot of people who can use it, and I'm not against, but there's a lot of places along the line that has adequate water, and it's clean water under the ground, and basically what the Water Agency is talking about doing is having us slow down pumping and you bringing the water from Santa Rosa up here.

MR. BOOKER: I'm just going to -UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Maybe you should freeze
it and ship it up to the North Pole for the Eskimos.
They could use it for ice.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: My name is Bill Keene from Sonoma County Water Agency, and I think you guys are all asking really great questions, and the purpose of our meeting tonight is to really hear from you about what your -- what kinds of information would you like to see us cover in the EIR. We're not prepared to answer all those questions because that's why we're doing this report. We're just starting, so I think you're asking questions that ideally, you know, when we get to the draft EIR/EIS stage you can look at that document, did we answer those questions, did we answer the mail of the questions that you asked tonight? And so, I continue to ask those -- I continue to urge you to ask questions, make comments about what you'd like to see us look at in our EIR/EIS and we'll take that down. We have a court

reporter here, but I think you're asking questions we're not even there yet, you know, so be patient with us. I wish we had all the answers, we don't. But ideally when you get to the draft EIR/EIS, you'll see those questions answered, and if you don't see them answered, then that's the time, again, our second point of public input, where you then can ask that question again, and we'll have to answer the mail at that point for sure. So again, please keep making questions and comments. Again, not going to be able to answer those tonight, but we are listening. We're taking everything you say word for word, and we'll be using that as we develop our draft document.

RALPH BRIGHT: And at that point is the horse still in the barn?

MR. KEENE: Absolutely. Again, tonight we're just getting information from you guys in order to help us as we write our environmental document. We'll have a draft EIR/EIS. Again, you'll have a chance to make

public comment, and at such time we go to our Board to certify our environmental document, that's also a public hearing, another opportunity for folks to make public comments, and only when our Board has made the decision to certify the document and then ultimately approve the Project, a separate decision, that's when we've selected

a Project. And we're nowhere near that at this point. Yes?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Dennis Murphy with Murphy/Goode Winery. In the past, the Water Agency, whether it's been repair and restoration or stream bank improvements, there's always been an issue about easements, and I think it will come up again with the pipeline. Easements are always a question with property owners. In the past, I know, with the last project there was a desire for the Water Agency to own the easements outright as in Fee Simple, and that might -that may, might be fine in that situation. In the situation here where you're going to be going across farmlands, I don't know how you're going to deal with Points of Diversion or anything else. My opinion would be that it would be better to work with a real easement as opposed to an outright procurement so that -- because you don't split up cropland.

MR. CUNEO: Sure.

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DENNIS MURPHY: And I know there's been a reluctance in the past by the Agency to kind of acquiesce to that. It would be nice if there was cooperative use of the land strictly for a pipeline easement. It could be farmed over the top of. Vineyards are very accommodating to get back into if

there's repair work that needs to be done rather than cutting this broad swath through the land itself. If you could go back to the benefits tab that you had up there, one of them was pretty interesting. The bottom one, flexibility for future regulatory requirements. I'd like you to expand on that, if not tonight, sometime in the future. Exactly what requirements are anticipated? Are you talking about water requirements, or waste water requirements that the Agency's going to have to deal with, or our regulatory requirements that we're going to have to deal with under the ESA? I'd like that to be a lot more fully explained because I would interpret it tonight to mean that the hammer is going to come down on the wastewater industry again, and you've got to find a home for it and we're the home, and -- but there may be mutual benefit to us, too. And so I'd like that whole column to be expanded.

MR. KEENE: Okay. Thanks for your comment. We appreciate that. This gentleman over here.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Oh, yes. Charles Abbey, again. I would ask the Scope to include the environment impacts of this tertiary-treated water. I know Title XXII of the state code says a lot about that standard. I also know that that standard doesn't

25 necessarily define limits for all chemicals or 0029 1 pharmaceutical chemicals and the like, and I would hope 2 that the Environmental Impact Statements assesses what 3 this water contains as opposed to simply presuming it is a Title XXII tertiary-treated water. I would secondly 5 ask that the Scope address and include in Environmental Impacts what I'll call the "aesthetics" of the Project. 6 7 Not -- for example, perhaps one the most obvious 8 aesthetics issues is the fact that these reservoirs by 9 the end of the summer will be empty, and they will be a 10 giant mud bowl or dried-out reservoir, in general, and 11 they will be full and perhaps even attractive by the end 12 of the winter. So there really are aesthetic impacts to 13 both landowners who are hosting, if you will, or from 14 whom you bought land to put a reservoir but also 15 adjacent to the owners. 16 MR. KEENE: Okay. Thanks a lot. Any other 17 questions? This gentleman over here. 18 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: The 375 million, who's 19 footing the bill there? 20 MR. KEENE: You know, we don't have 21 information on -- we're so early on right now, we do not 22 have information on exactly what our funding sources 23 are. 24 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Any ideas? 25 MR. KEENE: I really couldn't comment on that 0030 1 tonight. That's something we're going to have to look 2 at. We have not done our Economic Feasibility and 3 Financial Plans, so that will be forthcoming as part of our Feasibility Study but nothing we've got for you 5 tonight. Gentleman next to him. 6 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Richard Rued. I live 7 in Dry Creek Valley. It seems to me when you come to 8 a meeting and talk about wastewater, you ought to bring 9 40 or 50 gallons of it so we can look at it and smell 1.0 it. I use it down in Santa Rosa, and when we turn the 11 pumps on, it stinks. People ought to know that. It 12 does funny things to my hand. I've had to work at the 13 Geysers where it's running at. You say the big word, 14 tertiary, that does not mean it's good, in my opinion. 15 I use it down there because the City gives it to me under pressure. I don't have pay for it. It seems to 16 17 me if you want to do this, do it the old-fashioned way 18 and pay, pay us to take it. 19 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Ditto. 20 MR. KEENE: Thanks for your comment. You're 21 dittoing him? Ditto, right. 22 RICHARD RUED: Oh, one more thing. History 23 repeats itself. I sat through meetings like this at the Sonoma County Water Agency a little over 30 years ago 24 25 telling us what a great benefit the Warm Springs Dam

would benefit the residents of Dry Creek Valley because we'd never have to worry about water. We've never have bank erosion again. Those two things are wrong. They're

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trying to take our water away now. We have more erosion because of the Corps of Engineers than we ever had 6 before the dam. 7 MR. KEENE: Next comment. Mr. Lescure. 8 PETE LESCURE: Pete Lescure, Lescure 9 Engineers. I was looking at your Project alternatives, 10 and they don't seem to span a whole lot. It's either no 11 Project or the Project with some subsets of it. It 12 seems like it might be instructive, which is one of the 13 purposes of the EIR is to discover things and learn and 14 be instructive, it may be instructive to look at some 15 things like taking this water to the Geysers or dumping it in the river, or I don't know, those don't make a 16 17 whole lot of sense, but something like this -- these 18 alternatives seem like pretty narrowly described, and it 19 seems like it might be beneficial to look a little more 20 broadly. 21 MR. KEENE: We appreciate any ideas that you 22 have on alternatives, and if you want to put those in 23 writing and hand them to us, that would be something 24 we'd consider. 25 PETE LESCURE: Well, two. To put it back in 0032 1 the river and ship it to the Geysers, that's two 2 alternatives. 3 MR. KEENE: Okay. We've got that on the record. Thank you. Next comment. 5 RALPH BRIGHT: The State of California won't 6 let you for one thing, and the people in the Guerneville 7 area won't let you either. We know that. That's why 8 they can't put it in the river. 9 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well, they could put it 10 in holes alongside the river, like gravel pits, you 11 Ukiah, Cloverdale, and Geyserville do it already. 12 MR. KEENE: Please state your name for the 13 reporter. 14 DENNIS MURPHY: Dennis Murphy again. I forgot 15 to ask is there any part of this system that's 16 eventually going to be enhanced into a two-way type 17 pipeline where you're also going to pick up water from 18 the Healdsburg plant and Geyserville or Cloverdale, or 19 is that the long term -- is that part of this Project or 20 even a consideration in this Project at all, or is the 21 Project going to be engineered towards the ability to 22 accept that kind of thing probably later? 23 MR. KEENE: I am not sure what you're --24 DENNIS MURPHY: In the two places where you're 25 picking up wastewater from the various other 0033 .1 municipalities along the way, and kind of moving south 2 with that water and then bringing -- is there both kinds of systems going to be put in, or is it going to be 3 capable of both kinds of systems eventually? 4 5 MR. KEENE: I still don't understand. 6 MR. CUNEO: I think in short that would be 7 yes, but it depends on those other entities, their

willingness to want to join it.

DENNIS MURPHY: But do you think you're 10 starting the engineering with the thought in mind that 11 you will be picking up some other municipal 12 wastewater --13 MR. KEENE: Are you asking him if -- we've 14 noted who our Project partners are at this point. 15 DENNIS MURPHY: Right: Those cities. 16 MR. BOOKER: And you're talking about bringing water from them to the Project area, the three valleys? 17 18 DENNIS MURPHY: Well, no. It's a complete 19 system. Are you also not only bringing wastewater to 20 these three areas but are you also talking about 21 receiving wastewater from the municipalities within 22 those three areas and treating it? 23 MR. KEENE: You mean --DENNIS MURPHY: Bringing them into a whole 24 25 system. 0034 1 MR. KEENE: Receiving it from the lands, the 2 ag lands? 3 DENNIS MURPHY: No. Receiving them from the 4 municipalities. 5 MR. KEENE: Okay. Well, we've got Windsor. We've got the City of Santa Rosa, and we've got the 6 7 Airport/Larkfield/Wikiup Sanitation Zone. Those are the three that are our Project partners, and because the Geysers pipeline runs through these other 9 10 municipalities, there is the potential to do that. 11 We're going to look at that in our EIR. 12 DENNIS MURPHY: So from the start of, from the 13 initial concept of the full Project, by the time you're 14 all done, you are looking long term and also laying a 15 secondary pipe? 16 MR. KEENE: Not a secondary pipe. It's just one -- it's one system that we're looking at. 17 18 DENNIS MURPHY: Well, you wouldn't put them in 19 the same pipe? You wouldn't put the less than 20 tertiary-treated --21 MR. KEENE: Oh, oh, no. I'm sorry. Okay. Now 22 I understand your question. No, we're not looking at 23 building two systems. We're looking at building one system. If a wastewater provider was not at tertiary, 24 25 they would need to bring it up to tertiary in order to 0035 1 join the Project. 2 DENNIS MURPHY: So Healdsburg, which is 3 currently going to have to go tertiary and is probably 4 going to be exactly the same as --5 MR. KEENE: We wouldn't build two different 6 pipelines, one to serve secondary and one to serve --DENNIS MURPHY: But they would probably try to 7 8 integrate it into the system as well, and likewise 9 possibly Cloverdale or any other municipality --10 MR. KEENE: Or Geyserville, or --11 DENNIS MURPHY: And you would engineer towards 12 that goal, or you would at least think about engineering toward that goal?

14 MR. CUNEO: We wouldn't be against it. 15 RICHARD RUED: Richard Rued again. So I could 16 be wrong about this. Maybe you're addressing the fact that as we give up irrigation water we take out of the 17 18 ground and receive the wastewater so the Sonoma County 19 Water Agency that sells water to the City of Santa Rosa 20 so they can continue to build, have you in your EIR 21 considered the fact of the increased flooding that will 22 occur because of when they pave the Santa Rosa plain 23 from Healdsburg to Petaluma, all the water is going to 24 run off? 25 MR. KEENE: Thanks for your comment. 0036 1 gentleman in the back. TOM NEVILLE: I just want to make a comment 3 that at the time I wrote many letters about changing the 4 pipeline and about the thing going under the Russian 5 River twice above where Santa Rosa gets the water. I 6 told a lot of people in Santa Rosa, and they had the 7 funniest attitude about this. Every one of them says, yeah, we want that, boy, when that wastewater gets going into our water we're going to sue the City and make a 10 hell of a lot of money off of this. That's why people in Santa Rosa didn't complain. They're all waiting for 11 future lawsuits to make money. They want their water 12 13 poisoned. 14 MR. KEENE: Next comment. 15 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: One thing, Bill. 16 Swift from The Bishop's Ranch. If you do receive 17 tertiary water from municipalities that don't have that capability now, aren't there different levels of 18 19 tertiary water, and would you please address that in 20 the, you know, how tertiary the water will be before it 21 will be accepted. 22 MR. KEENE: Okay. Thanks for that comment. 23 That's a good point. Any other comments? Gentleman in 24 back. 25 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Hi. Ron Dick. 0037 a growing movement to farm your vineyard organically, 2 and it's my understanding that this wastewater would 3 negate that and you wouldn't have your vineyard certified organic if you use the wastewater, and I 4 5 wonder if that's the situation. MR. KEENE: That's something we could --6 7 thanks for putting that in the record. Any other 8 comments? 9 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Another use for your 10 wastewater, let's just do the freeways. Let's just 11 irrigate the freeways. They're not organic anyway. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: They'd look good green. 12 Yeah. We could chain a 13 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: few prisoners to the tractor and let them drive up and 14 15 down the road. Get them out of the jails. 16 MR. KEENE: Any other comments at this time? 17 Hearing none, I guess, we can close this -- okay, sorry, 18 one more in the back.

19 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Larry Cadd. What are 20 you going to do, or how do you provide a guaranteed 21 analysis of the water quality? Because as I understand 22 it, if it's not diluted with sufficient rainwater, you 23 can't use it anyway. So how are you going to with high 24 rainfall, low rainfall, what are we going to get, and 25 are you going to guarantee what we get when we get this 0038 1 fed to us? 2 MR. KEENE: Okay. Thanks for asking that 3 question. Gentleman in the front. 4 RALPH BRIGHT: Perhaps I'm being dense, but I 5 would like one of you folks to stand up and tell us why 6 this Project is happening, why it's going to happen? 7 Why? 8 MR. CUNEO: We've got a Notice of Preparation 9 which explains --10 RALPH BRIGHT: I don't want any preparation. 11 I want one of you to stand up and say we're going to put this Project in, we want this Project in for these 12 13 reasons, and I don't care about the slide slow. 14 MR. KEENE: Well, what you heard tonight is, 15 that is where we are. You've heard about the benefits 16 of the Project, you've heard about the reasons for why 17 we're doing it --18 RALPH BRIGHT: Why the Project? Why the 19 Project? 20 MR. KEENE: It's what you heard tonight. 21 RALPH BRIGHT: What did I hear tonight? Tell 22 23 MR. KEENE: What you heard tonight is we're 24 looking at providing recycled water into these three 25 valley areas. 0039 1 RALPH BRIGHT: Why? 2 MR. KEENE: I have to back up. We've got 3 these benefits right here. These are our objectives. 4 mean, I don't -- that's exactly -- that's what I'm 5 saying. Is there something there that you don't 6 understand? 7 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well, they have to do 8 something with the water. 9 RALPH BRIGHT: Shouldn't there be another 10 reason up there? 11 MR. KEENE: If you think there's another 12 reason, we'd love to hear it or --RALPH BRIGHT: I've already stated my reason. 13 14 MR. KEENE: Okay. 15 RALPH BRIGHT: What I thought it was. 16 MR. KEENE: Okay. We've got it in the record. 17 Gentleman in the back. 18 TOM NEVILLE: The reason that I understood 19 when this pipeline first started was that some big grape 20 growers with thousands of acres of grapes -- and at that 21 time this was going to deplete the water from the 22 Russian River, put it back in the Eel River, and they were scared about not being able to pump the water out.

So then this was a good idea. Maybe it would be good for the vineyards (inaudible) it's for a few rich people. It would benefit them because, you know, the Russian River is running out of water. It's what they wanted. Wine poisons people anyway. What the hell do they care. MR. KEENE: Any other comments? UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: My name is Caroline Draper Swift, and I want to -- I'm hoping that if the, you know, if the reservoirs do get built that it's very clearly stated who maintains the reservoirs, and who tests the water and how often, and where we as people have a vested interest in the quality of the aquifer to

out. MR. KEENE: Okay. Thanks for your comment. Well, thanks everybody -- oh, one more.

maintained. I'm just hoping that there'll be a whole

how the reservoir -- how the dams themselves are

go to, you know, monitor that the testing is being done,

lot of detail in whatever level of the report that comes

RALPH BRIGHT: We were encouraged a while back that we shouldn't have any standing water on our properties: West Nile virus. And now you're proposing setting up all these reservoirs in the area of standing water. That doesn't fit.

MR. KEENE: Any other comments? Well, thank you everyone, for coming. We appreciate your attendance

and your input. ////// off the record 8:04 p.m.

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